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## Tennessee State University Building Programs

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# **Collective History of Tennessee State University's Building Programs**

**Compiled by Vallie Pursley**

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## **PREFACE**

The purpose of this guide is to provide the viewer as well as the researcher a collective history of Tennessee State University's building programs since 1912. And because the campus will soon undergo its third major uplift that will forever change the way the campus has looked over 75 years, the compiler felt such a guide was needed.

The first major campus change occurred in 1931 and 1932 under the Hale Administration when two buildings -- INDUSTRIAL ARTS and the ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING -- were erected on the South campus, thus extending the campus for the first time on the other side of a main thoroughfare. The second major campus change occurred under the Davis Administration from 1943 to 1968 when the building program extended the campus eastward to 30th Avenue and Centennial Blvd., (John A. Merritt Blvd.) and southward past Alameda Street.

The guide includes the history and an illustration of all buildings -existing and demolished -- encompassing seven categories: Administration, Classroom, Agriculture, Student Housing, Faculty Housing, Auxiliaries, and Physical Facilities. Also included are pictures and biographies of individuals for whom some campus buildings have been named. For quick access to each TSU President's building program, a building summary is provided in the front of the guide, along with a chronology of each building.

## **HOW NASHVILLE BECAME THE HOME OF TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY**

Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville were all bidding for the location of the normal school for Negroes for their city. Nashville won the location after Davidson County court voted 31 to 13 to appropriate \$60,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds in the establishment of the school, and after Ben Carr and Henry Allen Boyd actively worked in the interest of having the school located in Nashville. As reported in The Bulletin, November 1935, Chattanooga and Memphis were leading Nashville in the appropriation of money before Ben Carr engineered a meeting with the members of the State Legislature, the State Board of Education and the Governor to make a

special plea for the Nashville location. Mr. Henry Allen Boyd was selected to make the address. It is stated that Mr. Boyd pointed out in his eloquent and forceful appeal, "There will be but one Negro State College in Tennessee for the next one hundred years, and if this school is located in the center of the state where His Excellency, the Governor, members of the State Senate, members of the Lower House, the State Educational Board and this County Court can see the property almost any day by just the mere payment of street care fare, it will be one of the greatest educational institutions in the whole southland for Negroes. We constitute nearly one-fourth of the population of the city. We have been deprived of the first and second Morrill Fund, the Slater Fund and several other philanthropic foundation assistance that should have come to us, so I am informed, and now I appeal to you gentlemen to look twenty-five years ahead and makes for a worthy people a gift that will go down to the credit of the county, the city and the state in after years. The Bulletin further stated that "with these and many other forceful utterances he closed his address, and the county court appropriated the money which was raised through bonds and thus secured the location of the Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes in this city which has proven, as was, predicted of the greatest state schools for Negroes in the whole nation."

**TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRESS  
AS REPORTED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF TENNESSEE**

58th General Assembly  
January 6, 1913

In the summer session of the Agricultural and Industrial Normal School there were 250 teachers from the various sections of the State. The fall term began with 230 students, and the enrollment has since increased to 340. No special opening ceremonies have yet taken place at the school, but the buildings were far enough advanced to hold a summer session in 1912, and it has been in successful operation during the present fall. The school has not yet been formally dedicated.

Additional funds are badly needed to equip the Agricultural and Industrial Normal School for negroes. It is the policy of the State Board of Education to make the industrial features of that institution especially prominent, but they can make no greater progress until funds are available for tools, machinery, farm implements, etc.

59th General Assembly  
January 4, 1915

A portion of President Hale's report to the State Board of Education:

To prove that industrialism is the keynote of the institution, let us call your attention to these facts:

1. All of the cleaning of dormitories and main building is done by students.
2. All of the keeping of the grounds is done by students.
3. All thoroughfare, including gravel roads and cement walks have been built by students. These same boys have erected an iron fence of more than a mile around the campus, each point being imbedded in rock.
4. All work on farm is done by student labor and as result of their willing labor, nearly all vegetables used in the boarding department are raised on the farm.
5. All of the bread used in school is made by our girls and likewise all of the cooking for the entire school is done by the students.
6. The laundry of the school is done by our steam electric laundry, operated by students.

Our school affords various departments; namely, the Mechanical-Department, Agricultural Department, Domestic Science Department, Domestic Art Department, and accompanying these are those literary subjects necessary in making them efficient in their various industries.

60th General Assembly  
January 1, 1917

Selected portions of Dr. Hale's Annual Report to the General Assembly:

Dear Sir: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the work of the Agricultural and Industrial state Normal for the year of September 1, 1915 to September 1, 1916. This has been the most successful year in the history of the school, both in point of attendance and work accomplished. The colored people of the State are rapidly waking up to the importance of industrial education and are sending their children here in increasing numbers each year for the purpose of preparing them along industrial lines. So great has been the demand for industrial work that it has been necessary to employ additional teachers in almost all industrial departments.

Enrollment: First year, 250; Second year 656; Third year 883; Fourth year 1,311; Fifth year 1,246.

On account of the limited dormitory space we have been forced to turn down applications of students from various parts of the State, when suitable homes could not be found in the surrounding community. We, therefore, need dormitory space for

four hundred instead of two hundred. Among other needs of the institution some of the most urgent are: Trade building for girls, addition to present trade building for boys, agricultural building and teachers' home.

The school is one mile from the car line. We recommend that the Legislature adopt suitable resolutions asking the Nashville Street Railway and Light Company to extend its lines to this school. We further recommend that our Senators and Congressmen use their efforts to have the school made a Military Training School. We further ask that the City of Nashville extend its corporate limits to include the school campus and buildings, so as to give them fire and police protection.

In conclusion, I would say that we attribute the success of this year's work, the greatest in the history of the school, to the hearty cooperation and liberal support of the Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Thanking you in behalf of the colored people of the State for past favors, I am  
Sincerely yours, W. J. Hale, President.

## AGRICULTURAL BUILDING



In 1912 the school had two barns and several farm houses. It was not before 1923 that a farm building with silo was erected and used as headquarters for the general farming operations. The bottom lands of the Cumberland River Valley furnished a very fertile soil for the farm of several hundred acres where agricultural students could receive practical training in Plant Husbandry. The horses, mules, and hogs raised and maintained by the school gave students of vocational agriculture scientific training in Animal Husbandry. Modern machines of the day were used in the various farm operations. A course in Shop Mechanics enabled the student to handle the modern farm equipment.



## DAIRY BARN

During the school term of 1915 the students built a large dairy barn that faced the main thoroughfare (John Merritt Boulevard) probably near HARNED HALL. Also during the same year, the State Board of Education purchased for the school a large dairy herd at a cost of \$1,050. Dairy processing was so successful that the State Board of Education increased the herd in 1922. The milk received from the dairy herd was stored and then converted into dairy products in the milk room of the HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING to help supplement the Boarding Department in its efforts to accommodate its boarders.

With WPA funds received in 1935, another dairy barn was erect in 1937. The building housed agricultural programs through 1986 when the structure received a modest renovation. A 24,000 square foot addition at a cost of \$3,000,000 was projected to be completed summer 1991. The addition provided new offices and research laboratories for COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM (CARP).

## POULTRY DIVISION

By 1917 the poultry division was housed in a modern building together with a number of colony houses. Poultry supplied the school with both meat and eggs for the consumption of its students. Around 1922 scientific raising of poultry began to receive careful attention and by 1923 the chicken industry was a thriving activity made possible by the latest devices such as colony houses, incubators, brooders and other essentials. In 1931 new chicken houses were erected and in 1952 a poultry plant was constructed.

## LAWSON HALL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING



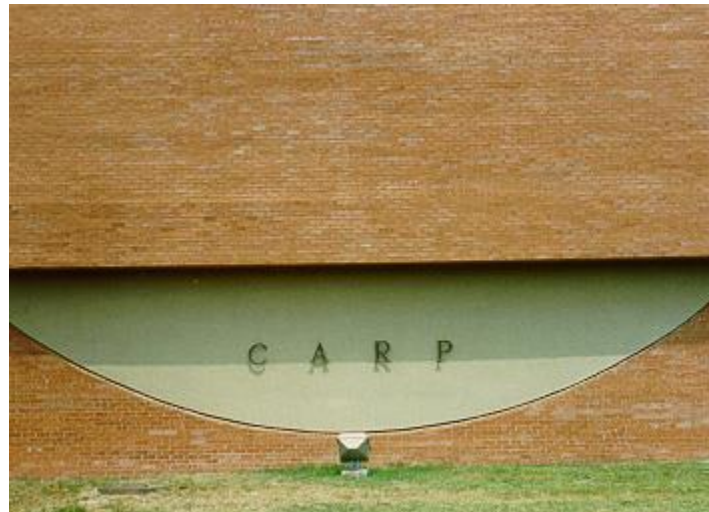
Wilfred W. Lawson  
Agriculture  
University of Syracuse, B.S.A.

Lawson Hall, constructed in 1954 is a three-story masonry building which faces south onto John Merritt Boulevard. Originally designed to serve the Agricultural Sciences in a variety of ways new technology and program needs have mandated a complete renovation of this structure.

When renovation work is complete, Lawson Hall will provide a new environment for classrooms, teaching laboratories, and administrative offices. While little change will occur in the overall form of the building, the exterior will be enhanced by the complete replacement of all doors and windows the addition of limestone spandrel panels, and other various improvements. Original terrazzo floors will be preserved and reused both for their functional and aesthetic qualities. New mechanical and electrical systems, lighting, interior finishes, roofing, walks, and site lighting will make Lawson Hall a state-of-the-art Agricultural Sciences teaching facilities

The ground floor will house teaching laboratories for Food Microbiology, Meats Processing, and Fruits and Vegetables Processing Quality. A lecture hall for 200 persons, four classrooms, and administrative spaces for the Dean, Assistant Dean, and International Foods Director will be located on the first floor. Teaching laboratories for Agronomy, Soils, and Animal Sciences will be located on the second floor along with a Statistics Lab.

### CARP Building



Another feature of this project will be the addition of an enclosed atrium-like connector between Lawson Hall and the existing Cooperative Agricultural Research Program CARP building. This new link will also become the main entry to both buildings from within the Agricultural campus. Joining the first and second floors of

the heretofore separate structures, this new connector will create a literal and symbolic bridge between the research and teaching aspects of the two buildings.

Cost of renovation  
\$2,400,000.00

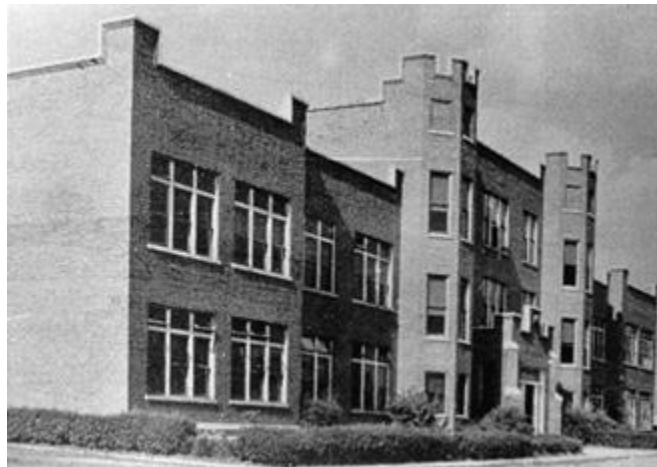
Schedule

Renovation of Lawson Hall will be completed in Summer, 1991

Adkisson Harrison Ricks Architects  
Entech Engineering

## **ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS**

### MAIN OR ACADEMIC BUILDINGS



During the early days of the institution some buildings were given two names such as this building. The Main or academic building was one of the three buildings on campus when the doors of Tennessee A and I State Normal School opened in 1912. The structure was a brick and stone structure three stories high located on the north campus where HANKAL HALL stands today. It contained the offices, laboratories, recitation rooms, library, reading room, bookstore, auditorium, dining hall, kitchen and laundry. By 1922, the classes in Home Economics and commercial education along with the kitchen, dining rooms and laundry had moved to the NEW GIRL'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING erect in 1921. And by 1928 the administrative offices -- desks of the cashier, bookkeeper, registrar and Dean, and the office of the President were centralized on the first floor of the new MEMORIAL LIBRARY erected in

1927. After the institution became a college in 1922, the MAIN OR ACADEMIC BUILDING became the TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING or PRACTICE SCHOOL by 1923. The conversion of the building was used as a model training school for prospective teachers in the two-year elementary teachers' course and four-year high school teachers' course started by 1928. The building was demolished by 1942.

### ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING



This building was the second building to be located on the south campus facing John Merritt Boulevard (Centennial Boulevard) between 35th and 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue, North, and the second ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. It was erected 1932, occupied in 1933, and dedicated in 1935. The building when completed cost \$305,000 and provided administrative offices for the President, the Dean, Registrar, Director of Student Personnel, Business Office, faculty offices, classrooms, and an auditorium on the first floor which accommodated approximately 1,000 persons. The back of the stage in the auditorium served as a gymnasium for calisthenics, basketball, indoor baseball and track. The auditorium located on the third floor called the "Little Theatre" provided space for students in drama and speech activities and other various forms of student activities. Swimming classes were held in the indoor swimming pool, and in 1939 an outdoor swimming pool was added to the back of the building. During the school year 1988-89 the pool was filled with soil. In 1945 postal services were added on the first floor.

On Homecoming November 24, 1949, the campus and immediate community heard for the first time a set of Mass Amplified Chimes coming from the steeple on the ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING. The Vibrachimes and clock presented to the College by the National Alumni Association was installed by Nashville's Claude P. Street Piano Company. The chimes, presented to the school by Bessie L. Walton, Class of 1929, represented a four-fold purpose:

- A Memorial -- to those passed
- An inspiration -- to present and future students
- An honor -- top veterans of the institution, Mrs. Jane Elliott and Mr. Robert E. Clay
- Appreciation--for the leadership of Dr. Walter S. Davis, President since 1943 and member of the 1931 class.

Tunes on the chimes were heard three times daily and on special occasions of football victories and requiems when those close to the school died until 1965 when the system gave way to age. A new system was installed in 19?? to the delight of the campus community.

## **CLASS BUILDINGS**

### **TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING or PRACTICE SCHOOL**

This building formerly the MAIN or ACADEMIC BUILDING erected in 1912 was used as a Model Training School for prospective teachers in the two-year elementary teachers' course and four-year high school teachers' course beginning in 1928. Expert teachers had direct supervision over the work and the classes were supervised by critic teachers. The college had arranged to take students of elementary grades up to a minimum number of twenty for each grade in addition to its regular high school classes. This enable many students whose home elementary training was inadequate to attend the college and receive first-class preparatory training. The building afforded ample space for first-class practice teaching in kindergarten, elementary and high school subjects. The building was demolished by 1942.

### **THE TRADE BUILDING**

The TRADE BUILDING erected 1914 and located west of the GENTRY COMPLEX contained the heating plant and the necessary machinery, which were run by two electric motors. By 1918 with a large annex by students in the mechanical department, the building accommodated, in addition to the heating plant, a gymnasium for student activities, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, carpentry, engineering, manual training, painting, printing and shoemaking departments. During World War I, the State Legislature recommended that the institution become a military training school, and this building housed the R.O.T. C. Armory. By 1922 the TRADE BUILDING was called the MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING. With construction of new buildings throughout the campus in 1927, including a heating plant, all heating apparatus was moved to its own facility. This new heating plant was located behind the JANE E. ELLIOTT BUILDING. A new MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING was constructed in 1932 and the old TRADE BUILDING or MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING remained vacated until the Davis' administration when it was repaired and remodeled for use as a warehouse and an automobile repair shop.

### **NEW MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING**

During the academic year 1932-33 a NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, located on the south campus at John Merritt Boulevard (Centennial Boulevard) and 35th Avenue, North, was ready for occupancy to housed the Department of Industrial Education and Agriculture. This building erected at a cost of \$150,000 also housed the shop activities of the institution. It contained a variety of laboratories, shops, and classrooms for metal work, plumbing welding, refrigeration, radio and electricity, instructional staff offices and the main office for the departments of Industrial Arts and Technology and Architectural Engineering. During the late 1940s and early 1950s it housed classes of Business Administration and Education. The building was renovated in 1975 and by 1985 the School of Allied Health Professions Offices, Department of Medical Records Administration, and Respiratory Therapy area were housed in this building. Another renovation was approved in 1986-87 at a cost of \$1,675.00.

### THE HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

This building when erected in 1921 was the newest building on campus and called the WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING. It was sandwiched between old WILSON HALL (demolished 1967) and the MAIN OR ACADEMIC BUILDING, (demolished 1967) that is on the north campus immediately west of HANKAL HALL. The main floor contained the college cafeteria, which accommodated comfortably 600 persons at one time and a teacher's dining room for 75. The second floor contained theory and practice rooms for work in art, Home Economics, beauty culture, and the commercial department. The basement contained storerooms, laundry, the milk room, and the kitchen. From 1933-1966 the building was called the RECREATION HALL since its first floor had been converted for recreational activities for students, and the second floor for faculty apartments. It was demolished in 1967.

### WALTER S. DAVIS' HOME ECONOMICS AND NURSING EDUCATION COMPLEX



The COMPLEX located on the northeast campus of John Merritt Boulevard was erected in 1968. The facility costing \$1,350,000 and designed by McKissack and McKissack Architectural Firm was dedicated and proclaimed the WALTER S. DAVIS' HOME ECONOMICS AND NURSING EDUCATION COMPLEX in 1969. The building a three-story air conditioned building contains classrooms and laboratories for teaching and research in Home Economics and Nursing. A portion of the first floor and adjacent grounds are outfitted for the care of babies age 9 months and preschoolers.

#### JANE E. ELLIOTT BUILDING



The building located west of the LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER was erected during the fiscal year 1931-32 at a cost of \$305,000 and called the NEW WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING. It contained the cafeteria, laundry, beauty culture, all phases of art, domestic science, home economics, and the commercial departments. During the week of April 15-21, 1935 dedicatory services were held for the NEW WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, the NEW MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING and the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. By 1944 the WOMEN'S

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING was known as the WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL BUILDING and referred to by the A and I family as the WOMEN'S BUILDING. Its current name was obtained on November 23, 1949 when the faculty, staff and students honored Jane E. Elliott, founder of the cafeteria system at Tennessee A and I State College in 1924, for distinguished service in the development of the cafeteria. With a continued increase in enrollment an annexation of modern facilities and equipment at a cost of \$200,000 was added to the cafeteria in 1947, along with a music studio for instruction in piano, voice and instruments. By 1979 the building contained the main offices of the departments of art, social welfare, and sociology, the office of the Dean of Extension and Continuing Education, and an auditorium.

#### JANE E. ELLIOTT



Jane E. Elliott, founded the cafeteria system at Tennessee A and I State College in 1924, the first to be established in a Negro college and the original one it is believed, to be established in the South. She commanded national attention to this area by stressing the importance of proper selection of foods for diversified diets to meet the individual student's need. Mrs. Elliott strode constantly and untiringly to improve the health of students through well balanced meals served in cafeteria style under beautiful and pleasing surroundings. In addition to her duties at the college from 1922- \_ , Mrs. Elliott was an embodiment of culture, refinement and gracious living, deeply imbued with the Christian spirit.

#### HARNED HALL





When Harned Hall was erected in 1927 at a cost of \$ it contained the commercial department, a large assembly hall, teachers' rest rooms, recitation rooms, science laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, agriculture and private study rooms for teachers. The building located east of the LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER when entered from the front has a beautiful entrance hall with marble trimmings. The interior of the building has terrazzo floors and trimmings of white marble. At the beginning of the Davis Administration, Harned Hall was remodeled to include proper balance between laboratories, lecture rooms, storage space and offices. It was also furnished with modern equipment and supplies. By 1949 the building was devoted entirely to Biological Sciences. In 1966, a \$300,000 renovation took place. In the Fall of 1983 lower divisions of Biological Sciences moved to the JIM McCORD BUILDING while the upper divisions, graduate program and research remained in HARNED HALL, but in 1986-87 school year four rooms of the AVON WILLIAMS CAMPUS had to be devoted to biology.

#### PERRY L. HARNED



Perry L. Harned became the first Commissioner of Education in the State of Tennessee. In 1923 the title of State Superintendent was changed to State Commissioner of Education, Professor P. L. Harned was appointed our first Commissioner. The Commissioner was made chairman of the State Board of Education and became the head of the public school system. Under the Commissioner's tenure the State Commissioner of Education was defined and expanded. President William Hale was quoted as saying, "Commissioner Harned is a Christian gentleman who towers above men and their petty schemes. He did much to make the building program and the program of the school in general possible."

President Hale named his second son and third child Edward Harned in honor of the Commissioner.

### TEMPORARY GENERAL CLASSROOMS

These gunshot frame looking buildings numbers 1 and 2 were constructed to accommodate the increased student class loads during and immediately following World War II. Located southeast of the 1932 ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING and immediately back of the JIM McCORD ENGINEERING BUILDING also contained instructions' staff offices. The buildings were demolished in 1967.

### JIM NANCE McCORD ENGINEERING BUILDING



The JIM NANCE McCORD ENGINEERING BUILDING located on 35th Avenue, across from the BROWN-DANIEL LIBRARY was erected 1948 at a cost of \$1,000,000. The building was dedicated November 23, 1949 and proclaimed the JIM NANCE McCORD HALL May 30, 1958. It contained at the time laboratories, equipment for instruction and research in mechanics, combustion, electronics, hydraulics, and the machine shop. Other accommodations included classrooms and offices. The office of the Dean of School of Engineering and Technology and the main offices of the departments of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering were also located in the building. In 1983 the engineering departments moved to the new engineering building, the ANDREW TORRENCE ENGINEERING BUILDING and the JIM NANCE McCORD ENGINEERING BUILDING was renovated to house Biological Sciences.

## JIM NANCE McCORD



Jim N. McCord was born in Unionville, Bedford County, Tennessee. He served as Mayor of Lewisburg, Tennessee for 25 years and elected without opposition to the 78th Congress of the United States from the Fifth Congressional District in 1942. Mr. McCord was elected Governor of Tennessee on November 7, 1944 and reelected Governor of Tennessee on November 5, 1946. During his tenure as Governor, Jim McCord expressed a desire to establish "regional universities" in the South. He saw in the development of Tennessee State College nothing out of line with the right of Tennessee Negroes to secure the same education already made available for white students at UT-Knoxville. He helped to make available an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for an engineering building in 1947. At the time of the dedication, Jim Nance Mccord had become Commissioner of Conservation.

## FRANK G. CLEMENT HALL



The FRANK G. CLEMENT HALL, when erected in 1957 was a men's residence hall. The three-story brick structure located on Alameda Street and south of the BROWN-DANIEL LIBRARY was dedicated and proclaimed FRANK G. CLEMENT HALL May 30, 1958. It was renovated in 1969 as a classroom/laboratory building containing the department of Dental Hygiene and the University of Tennessee School of Social Work.

FRANK GOAD CLEMENT  
1920-1969



Frank G. Clement was inaugurated as the 41st Governor of Tennessee on January 15, 1953. He served three terms as Governor of TN: 1953-1955, 1955-1959 and 1963-1967. During his administration as Governor he ably administered the affairs of the State of Tennessee so much so that the citizens began to enjoy a new high in prestige and respect in the eyes of our sister states. Because of his rare qualities of leadership and humanitarianism, and his unselfish interest in the progress of Tennessee A and I State University, this building was named in his honor.

THE ROBERT E. CLAY EDUCATION BUILDING



The R. E. CLAY EDUCATION BUILDING was erected in 1958 and is located on 35th Avenue, North, south of the JIM NANCE McCORD BUILDING. It was proclaimed the R. E. CLAY EDUCATION BUILDING in 1968. The building is a three story air-conditioned brick structure equipped with classrooms and special laboratories for teacher education, psychology and reading. The main offices are the departments of Administration; Curriculum and Instruction, Psychology, Teacher Education and the office of the Dean of the School of Education are housed in this building.

ROBERT E. CLAY  
1875-1961



Robert E. Clay began his career for the State of Tennessee as a State Rosenwald School Agent in 1917, and was credited with building 501 Rosenwald schools in the State. As a representative of the State Department of Education, Mr. Clay held the position of State Developer of Negro Education from 1937 until his retirement in 1955. His association with the State education program brought him into contact with many influential persons in the State -- an opportunity which contributed to the popular demand for his services among teachers, principals, supervisors, Jeanes' teachers and other individuals and groups. He was prominently identified with local, state, and national organizations including the Interracial League of Tennessee Commission of Race Relations, National Youth Administration, National Negro Business League of America, and the State Better Homes Movement. In 1932 Mr. Clay received a B. S. degree from Tennessee A and I State College.

Daddy Clay as he was affectionately referred to by students headed the TSU College Sunday School from 19-- 19 which he developed to a point that attracted State and national acclaim. On November 23, 1949, the faculty, staff and students honored Robert E. Clay for distinguished service in the development of the Sunday School and named it the Robert E. Clay Sunday School.

### MARIE BROOKS STRANGE MUSIC BUILDING



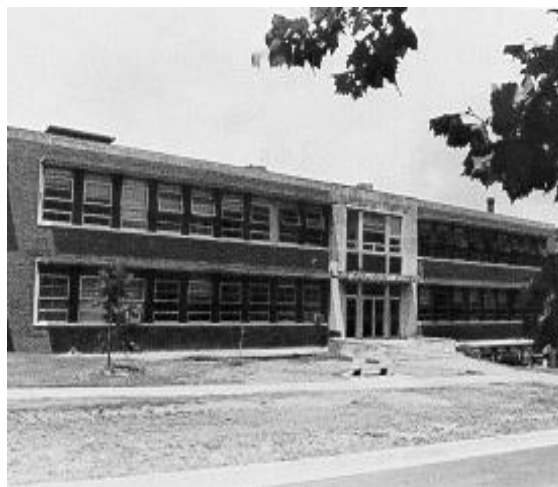
The MARIE BROOKS STRANGE MUSIC BUILDING located east of the STUDENT UNION BUILDING was erected in 1968 dedicated 1969 and named by 1979. The brick and glass structure was the first of its kind on campus to be devoted

entirely to music. The Music Department had been housed in the WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, THE WOMEN'S BUILDING or the JANE E. ELLIOTT BUILDING. The present structure contains an administrative area, a modern music appreciation center, spacious band room with adjoining area for instrumental instruction, repair and storage, practice rooms, choir room, and recital hall, large classrooms and closed circuit television facilities.

### MARIE BROOKS STRANGE

Marie Brooks Strange was the founder of the famed Tennessee A & I State College Concert Singers in 1931 whose musical achievements were acclaimed by critics throughout the nation. Beginning around 1932, the Concert Singers gained national renown and created a previously unparalleled public image of the College. The singers were featured several times on nation-wide broadcasts over CBS and NBC. As the group's fame increased, many unique requests and assignments were received. For example, they sang "Hand Me Down the Silver Trumpet, Gabriel" by request for U. S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on his visit to Nashville, November 17, 1934; were presented in the commodious opera house in St. Louis, Missouri during the meeting of the National Education Association in 1936; sang at both the Chicago World's Fair 1932 and 1933, and the New York World's Fair 1939; and invited by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to sing at the White House in 1943. Musical performances conducted by Mrs. Strange were virtually countless. As a concert pianist and organist, she charmed audiences of thousands. Joining the College faculty-in 1929, she exerted a profound influence on the life of those who breathed the stimulating atmosphere of her genius and the inherent musicality she possessed.

### THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING



The CHEMISTRY BUILDING erected 1961 at a cost of \$500,000 was dedicated November 16, 1962. The new building provided a greater opportunity for accelerated progress in chemistry -- both in teaching and research. At the time of the dedication, the Chemistry Department had a faculty composed of ten highly qualified teachers, instructional facilities consisting of nine instructional and research laboratories, two classroom, one large lecture hall, adequate office space and a departmental library.

#### THE ALGER V. BOSWELL PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS BUILDING



THE PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS BUILDING when erected in 1965, housed undergraduates and research laboratories, classrooms, a lecture hall, the educational computer center, faculty offices, and the office of the head of the department of Physics and Math. The building was dedicated May 24, 1966 and proclaimed the ALGER V. BOSWELL BUILDING in 1980.

During the Fall of 1990 the CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS/MATH BUILDINGS began a renovation, addition, and connector to the existing buildings at a cost of \$6,400,000. Renovation, addition and connector was completed in 1991 and called the BOSWELL SCIENCE COMPLEX

ALGER V. BOSWELL  
1900-1984



Alger V. Boswell a native of Dallas, Texas came to TSU in 1930 as a mathematics instructor and served as Professor of mathematics for 40 years until his

retirement from the University in 1970. He served as Head of the Arts and Sciences Department for several years and also the first head of the Mathematics Department. Additionally he served as an Assistant Football coach during 1933-1935. In 1944 he became again an assistant football coach. From 1951 until 1965 Professor Boswell served as Vice-President of the University and was named Vice President Emeritus in 1970. In 1980 the PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS BUILDING was named in his honor and a mathematics scholarship begun in 1968 was also named in his honor. He was a founding member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. at TSU.

### THE HUBERT B. CROUCH HALL



THE GRADUATE SCHOOL BUILDING was erected in 1967 and proclaimed the HUBERT B. CROUCH BUILDING in 1980. The four-story, air-conditioned brick building is located directly west of the ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING and rests on the site of the University's [mirror lakes](#) and rock garden designed by the landscaper, D. A. Williston. The building houses the offices for the Dean of the Graduate School and the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. It also contains the main offices for the departments of Communication, Government and Public Affairs, History and Geography, and Modern Foreign Languages.

HUBERT B. CROUCH  
1906-1980



Hubert B. Crouch served Tennessee State University for twenty-eight years before retiring in 1972. In August 1944 he left the position of Professor of Biology at



Kentucky State University to become Professor and Head of the Department of Biology and Director of the Division of Science at Tennessee State University. In 1950 he became the first full Dean of the Graduate School and continued in the position until his retirement. Dr. Crouch earned the B.A. degree from Texas College in 1927, the M. S. degree from Iowa State College in 1930 and the Ph.D. in Paristoloty from Iowa State College. He was one of the founders of the National Institute of Science and engaged in extensive research published in scientific, professional journals, and served on the boards of many community organizations.

### THE LEWIS R. HOLLAND SCHOOL OF BUSINESS BUILDING



(left to right) Dr. William L. Crump, Lewis Ross Holland (For whom the building is named), Dr. Mary Clay Torian, Dr. Louis Schuster, Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, Dr. Cecille E. Crump (Present Assistant Dean of the Lewis Ross Holland School of Business)

This building located on the southwest campus contained after it was erected in 1977 classrooms, lecture halls, faculty offices, the Office of the Dean of the School of Business and the main office of the departments of Business Administration and Business Education. On October 27, 1978, the building was dedicated. Following the merger of UT-Nashville and Tennessee State University in 1979, the School of Business was moved to the Downtown Campus --- AVON WILLIAMS CAMPUS.

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## LEWIS R. HOLLAND

Lewis R. Holland came to Tennessee State University in December 1942 where he began teaching courses in the Department of Business. During his early tenure he became the principal organizer of the Department of Business Administration and was made head of the department in 1949. Holland also helped to organize the Tennessee State University Employees Federal credit Union in 1951 where he served as vice-president and then president. Mr. Holland continued to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Credit Union after his retirement from the University in 1972.

## ANDREW P. TORRENCE ENGINEERING BUILDING



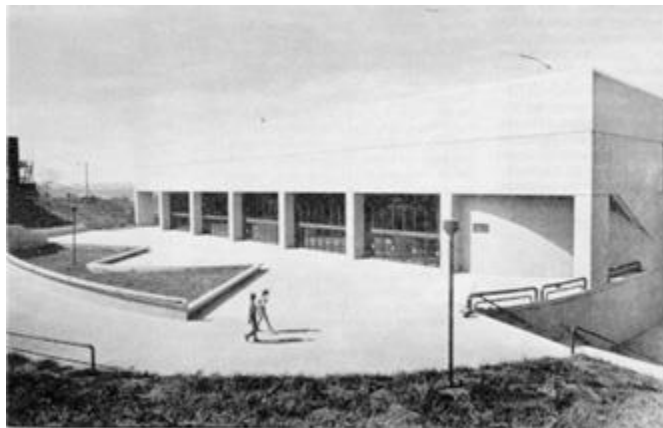
Located on the south campus behind the ALGER V. BOSWELL CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS/MATH BUILDING, the ANDREW P. TORRENCE ENGINEERING BUILDING was erected in 1982 and had its official opening April 29, 1984. The laboratories were equipped with the most up-to-date equipment available for instruction and research in civil, mechanical, architectural and electrical engineering.

ANDREW P. TORRENCE  
19 - 1980



Dr. Andrew P. Torrence, a 1948 graduate and recipient of the 1962 Alumni Citation from Tennessee State University, was appointed the third president of TSU on August 9, 1968. He assumed his duties in November 1968. During his tenure as TSU's third president, there was considerable growth at the University in the academic and student personnel programs; in administration; in institutional autonomy; in financial support -- both public and private; in physical improvement; and in additional services to people external to the University across the state. As president, Dr. Torrence was involved in the Landmark Desegregation suit to dismantle Tennessee's dual system of higher education that was filed in 1968. The suit resulted in the 1979 court ordered merger of the University of Tennessee-Nashville into Tennessee State University. Dr. Torrence resigned as president of the institution in 1974.

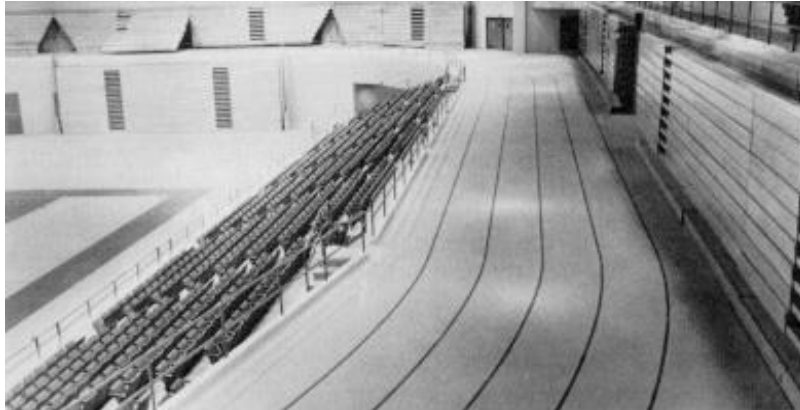
### GENTRY CENTER COMPLEX



The GENTRY CENTER COMPLEX, a facility for Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Convocation was completed in early 1980 and dedicated the HOWARD GENTRY COMPLEX December 2, 1980. The building contains a 10,000 seat basketball and convocation arena, a 220 yard indoor track, handball courts, dance studio, offices, faculty and student lounges, classrooms, and a thirty-five meter 8 lane

swimming pool. The exterior accommodations include tennis and handball courts, laying fields, baseball diamond and parking for 2,000 cars.

### Indoor Track



The Indoor Track of the GENTRY COMPLEX was dedicated and proclaimed the [WILMA](#) RUDOLPH INDOOR TRACK on December 2, 1980. Wilma Rudolph, a graduate of TSU in 1963, became the fastest woman in the world although her left leg was crippled by a childhood illness. In 1960 Olympics she set world records in the women's 100-meter and 200-meter races and later anchored the gold medal winning women's 400-meter relay team, winning three gold medals.

### Swimming Pool



The Indoor Swimming Pool of the GENTRY COMPLEX was dedicated and proclaimed the [Thomas H. Hughes](#) Aquatic Center on December 2, 1980. Thomas H. Hughes, a graduate of West Virginia State and Cornell University came to Tennessee State in 1946 where he became the first swimming coach. Professor Hughes was considered the link between every swimming pool in the South because of the number of graduates he trained. His Tennessee State Tiger Sharks swimming team brought recognition to the University by winning numerous meets and championships during the 1951-61 period. Mr. Hughes also conducted an American Red Cross Aquatic School, teaching water safety and aquatics. His program was the only one of its kind in the South that trained Black youth. He retired in 1964.

HOWARD GENTRY  
1921 - 1995



During his 27 years at Tennessee State University, from 1949 to 1976, Howard Gentry served as a teacher, coach and an administrator. The University enjoyed a "Golden Era" of progress during his tenure as Director of Athletics from 1961-76. Under his leadership, the athletic teams participated in many national and international events. The football team had a twenty-four game winning streak, and many athletes were drafted to play in professional sports. At his retirement in 1976, Mr. Gentry had become a leader in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

## KEAN HALL



KEAN HALL, a simplified Art Deco style gymnasium erected in 1951 at a cost of \$1,500,000 was dedicated Wednesday, November 25, 1953. The structure is located on the south side of the campus at John Merritt Boulevard and 33rd Avenue, North. The building contained at the time of its construction a gymnasium, health, physical education and recreation classroom, laboratories, staff offices, and facilities for indoor intramural sports, staff and student recreation and physical therapy. The building was vacated in 1980 when the HPER moved to the new GENTRY CENTER COMPLEX. The 300,000 renovation approved in 1986-1987 connected the building to the new [campus center](#) in 1991 called the OTIS L. FLOYD AND JOSEPH A. PAYNE CAMPUS CENTER. The building became a recreational facility for the general campus population. It also serves as the headquarters for the Air Force ROTC, offices for the football staff, offices and the academic and sports Hall of Fame.

### HENRY ARTHUR KEAN 1894 - 1955



Henry Arthur Kean served as head of the department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; director of athletics, and head football coach from 1944 to 1955. He produced five national championship teams. Known as "The Fox" by his

football competitors, Mr. Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful coaches in the nation.

## **FACULTY HOUSING**

### **GOODWILL MANOR**



The first president's home was erected in 1912 and served as a home for two of the school's presidents -- William Jasper Hale, from 1912-1943 and Walter Strother Davis from 1943-1968. The structure, a colonial two-story residence, faced west on the north campus on a hill northwest of the intersection of John Merritt Boulevard and 35th Avenue, North. Under Hale's tenure the residence was referred to as VOLUNTEER MANOR, but was best known as GOODWILL MANOR from the days of the Davis' administration. Because of few places of decent public accommodations to stay when visiting Nashville during the days of segregation, GOODWILL MANOR served as an inn to many eminent guests including Booker T. Washington, Marian Anderson, President and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, financier Julian Rosenwald, Jesse Owens and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Upon the retirement of Dr. Davis, the structure ceased to be a residence and became the home for Public Relations and Alumni Relations Offices until 1984. On March 25, 1982, GOODWILL MANOR was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior. It was removed from the National Register in 1991 when the replica of GOODWILL MANOR was completed. GOODWILL MANOR included a complete rebuilding of the almost original enclosure and became the new location for the Development Office and Alumni Relations.

### **NEW PRESIDENT'S HOME**



The new president's residence was erected in 1977 at a cost of \$82,000. The residence is situated on an acre of the school's old farm land facing John Merritt Boulevard. The residence is the first official building on the right when entering the campus from the east. The modern type structure has served as the home of three president's -- Frederick S. Humphries, 1977-1985, Otis L. Floyd, 1986-1990, James A. Hefner, 1991 to present, and one interim president Roy S. Peterson, 1985-1986. In 1985 extensive renovation at a cost of \$62,000 was done, plus the purchase of \$24,000 for furniture. Many school receptions and luncheons are held at the residence.

#### FACULTY WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL

The FACULTY WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL erected in 1939 and dedicated November 5, 1942 was located on the north campus immediately east of HARNED HALL. The three-story building provided accommodations for single faculty women. Some faculty members who lived in the residence were Lois H. Daniel, University Librarian from 1945-1976; Frances Thompson, Designer of the School's Seal and an Art Instructor, Lois McDougald, History and Geography Professor. The building was demolished in 1989.

#### ALUMNI BUILDING



When erected in 1941 the three-story, red-brick building was named the FACULTY MEN'S RESIDENCE HALL & dedicated November 5, 1942. In 1945-46 the name was changed to ALUMNI BUILDING and provided accommodations for



faculty families and guestrooms for Alumni and official visitors to the University. During the late 1960s the building housed the Office of Personnel, veteran Affairs, Purchasing and Business Service until spring 1987. Alumni Relations Office moved into the building in 1984 and remained a tenant until Fall, 1988. The building was demolished in December, 1988 and in 1992 the OTIS L. FLOYD AND JOSEPH A. PAYNE CAMPUS CENTER was erected on its site.

## VETERAN TEACHERS APARTMENTS

The green frame BARRACKS was located on the south side of the campus, and immediately in front of the new CAMPUS CENTER, provided temporary accommodations for 12 faculty families. The APARTMENTS were demolished in 1967.

## NINE TEACHERS COTTAGES



In 1920-21 two cottages were erected on the east campus facing John Merritt Boulevard and immediately east of HARNED HALL. In 1931 two more cottages were erected directly next to these. Two of the cottages were five-room bungalows while three were eight room apartment type residences. These cottages served as homes for Dr. Hubert Crouch, Dr. Crawford Lindsay, Henry Arthur Kean, and President Andrew Torrance. An additional cottage was purchased at 2808 28th Avenue, North around 1950s. This cottage built in 1930 was owned by George W. Gore, Dean of the College. Dr. Gore and his family lived in the cottage until 1950 when he became president of Florida A&M University. By the 1970s three of the cottages served as the homes for Auxiliary Enterprises, the African Institute, and the home for Security Office. By 1989 all the cottages were demolished.

## RECREATION HALL



RECREATION HALL (formerly the HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING) erected in 1923 housed faculty apartments on the second floor beginning around 1933. It served as the home for Dr. Alger Boswell and Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange. The building was demolished in 1967.

## STUDENT HOUSING

### DORMITORIES

The two dormitories partially completed when the school opened in 1912 were located on the north campus, east and west of the MAIN or ACADEMIC BUILDING. The men and women dormitories almost the exact replica of each other were three story bricks with steam heat, electric lights, bathrooms with hot and cold water; large bright and well ventilated outside bedrooms. Each room was furnished with shades, iron enameled beds, springs, mattresses, dresser washstand, center table, a straight

chair and a rocker. Each dormitory also contained a hospital room and large sitting rooms for both teachers and students. Teachers also lived in the dormitories.

From the school's beginning up to the mid-thirties all work in the dormitories were done by students under the supervision of two matrons who rotated the work so as to give a complete round of housekeeping and nurse training experience to each student. With a promise in 1917-1918 to receive 75,000 for improvements and with campus work available, the institution's enrollment zoomed. By 1921 over 100 rooms to both dormitories were added to relieve the greatly congested conditions.



WILSON HALL erected in 1912 was the first residence hall for women -- students and faculty. Located east of the QUEEN E. WASHINGTON HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING, the dormitory was named in honor of the school's first Dean of Women, Mrs. Mary L. Wilson during the school year 1934-35. With the continued increase in enrollment the dormitory was enlarged between 1917-18 and 1921-29. From 1931-1964 WILSON HALL served as the home for freshman and sophomore women only. After undergoing several renovations and serving over fifty years as the home of young women and some faculty members, the building was closed in 1964. A new residence hall for young women was erected directly east of the GENTRY COMPLEX in 1964. The new dormitory was also named WILSON HALL.



MARY L. WILSON  
19- - 1936



Mary L. Wilson arrived on the campus of Tennessee A. and I. state Normal School in 1916. A West Indian, Mrs. Wilson studied at the State Normal School, Albany, New York, and at Columbia University. During her first year at the four-year-old Institution, she taught all the grades, followed in 1917 as a teacher of English and in 1918 as a teacher of mathematics. During this period, she also served as Dean of Women. From 1919 through 1930, Mrs. Wilson served only in the capacity as Dean of Women. During the academic year 1931-32, Mrs. Wilson served as Director of Social Activities.

HALE HALL



HALE HALL was one of the three buildings erected in 1927 at a cost of \$125,000, and dedicated in 1935. The dormitory had 100 hundred rooms, three stories high and built with fireproof materials. It served as the home for junior and senior women students. The building, demolished in 1986, was named for the school's first president, William Jasper Hale.

WILLIAM JASPER HALE  
1874-1944



Tennessee State University's first president, William Jasper Hale's thirty-four year tenure has been the longest tenure of any of the institutions of chief administrators. When the institution opened in 1912, President Hale assembled the University's first faculty, outlined its curricula, and generally laid the foundation for its future growth. In 1922, after eleven years of his presidency, the institution was changed from a two-year college to a four-year college. In 1938, the institution became the first black college with an all-black faculty to attain membership in the American Association of Teachers Colleges. In the last decade of Dr. Hale's administration two significant strides were made: the University achieved

membership in the Teacher's College Extension Association, and in 1941 the General Assembly authorized the awarding of a master's degree in education.

## HARRIETT HODGKINS HALE HALL



The HARRIETT HODGKINS HALE HALL was erected in 1967 to house upper class women. The six-story building is located on the southwest part of the campus. The GRADUATE RESIDENCE CENTER was named HARRIETT HODGKINS HALE HALL by 1979.

HARRIETT HODGKINS HALE  
1890-1986



Harriett H. Hale was a member of the first TSU faculty and the wife of the first president of Tennessee A & I State Normal School. Along with many duties as first lady, Mrs. Hale devoted much of her time and energies in organizing the school's first commercial department in 1916. She remained head of the Area until 1943. The reputation of the business area became nationally known through the performance of graduates who were federal employees in Washington, D. C., at the U. S. Government Veterans' Bureau Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama, and teachers in various school systems throughout the nation. Mrs. Hale a graduate of Fish University's 1912 class was also a graduate of the Bryant Stratton Business College. In 1921 she received a Master's degree from Columbia University and a B.S. degree from Tennessee A & I State Normal College in 1925. During the school year 1931-32, the student body dedicated the Ayeni Yearbook to her. Mrs. Hale passed June 7, 1986 at the age of 96.

### EDNA ROSE HANKAL HALL

EDNA ROSE HANKAL HALL erected in 1957 at a cost of \$1,000,000 was designed to house 400 women students. The dormitory dedicated May 30, 1958 is located on the north side of the campus, directly south of the LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER. The three-story residence hall provide living quarters for junior students.

EDNA ROSE HANKAL  
19\_ TO 1973



Edna Rose Hankal became the second Dean of Women at the institution and served in that capacity for twenty-three years, 1935 to 1950. From 1950-1955 she was the Residence Director of HALE HALL and from 1955-58 she was Head Resident Counselor. Students dedicated the 1958 yearbook, *The Tennessean* to Mrs. Hankal with the following remarks, "A lady in every sense of the word... beloved and respected near and far by young and not-so-young of both sexes."

#### THE LENA B. WATSON RESIDENCE CENTER FOR MEN



The CENTER erected in 1966 is located on the southeastern part of the campus behind BROWN-DANIEL LIBRARY. During Homecoming Celebration November 26, 1964 at 2:00 p.m. Mrs. Watson's family members planted a tree as a living memorial. An open house in LENA B. WATSON I (HENRY ALLEN BOYD HALL) was held following the tree planting. The seven-story building houses upperclassmen.



LENA B. WATSON  
1879-1972



Mrs. Watson served as matron of EAST HALL, the first dormitory on campus for male students, from 1934-1949. In 1950 she became Coordinator of Religious Activities and remained in the position through the school year 1955-56. Prior to 1950, Mrs. Watson worked closely with the Robert E. Clay Sunday School. Throughout her life she was viably involved in religious and educational activities and affectionately called "Mother" by hundreds of young men and w

HENRY ALLEN BOYD HALL

Formerly called when erected in 1964 THE LENA B. WATSON RESIDENCE CENTER FOR MEN I. The dormitory located on the southeastern part of the campus is directly east of the BROWN DANIEL LIBRARY. The six-story dormitory serving as the home for male students was re-named HENRY ALLEN BOYD during the school year 1975-76.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD  
1876-1959



Henry Allen Boyd became a popular leader in black Nashville partly because he edited the Nashville Globe NEWSPAPER 1905-1959. Boyd's Globe began with the effort to publicize Nashville's 1905 Black streetcar boycott. As early as 1908 Henry Allen, Ben Carr, and others helped to successfully persuade the State to build the Negro State Normal School in Davidson County.

#### MERL R. EPPSE HALL



Formerly named THE NEW MEN'S RESIDENCE HALL when erected in 1968. In 1975-76 school year the structure was named MERL R. EPPSE HALL. The building located on the southeastern part of the campus is a modern seven-story building, and part of the Men's Residence Center Complex.

#### MERL R. EPPSE 1893-1967



Merl R. Eppse, a member of the teaching staff at the institution which included pioneering the opening of several history-related departments since 1928. It has been estimated that during his thirty-three years, Eppse taught about 25,000 students. He

was a recognized authority on the history of the American Negro. He served as head of the Department of History and Geography from 1928 to his retirement in 1960. Additionally he was Founder and Advisor of the History Study Club; Founder and Director of Tennessee Negro Historical Commission and Executive Committee Member of Tennessee Negro Education Association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. In 1957, the Tennessean was lovingly dedicated to Dr. Eppse, historian, teacher, friend, because he "exemplifies the epitome of unaffected intelligence and because his is a life rich with the activities that are a living proof of noteworthy and zealous ideals."

## VETERAN HOUSING

With the influx of veterans to the Institution immediately following the end of World War II and the passage of the GI Bill of Rights, the institution had to create additional housing, classroom buildings, vocational shops, and faculty. The enrollment of veterans in 1945-46 was 236, and by 1947-48 the enrollment had increased to 737 veterans with a large number on the waiting list, according to Dr. Davis' Annual Report of 1947. With the aid of FPHA (Federal Public Housing Authority) the college established several temporary units for married veterans and college families, and for single veterans.

## TRAILER CITY

Trailer City was located on the northeast section of the campus with units to accommodate fifty veteran families. These units were removed during the late 1950's.

## BARRACK UNITS

Two green barrack units were located on the south side of the campus behind the ALUMNI BUILDING to accommodate 160 single veterans and 11 veterans' families. These barracks were demolished in 1967. By 1952, the BARRACKS were called VETERAN TEACHERS APARTMENTS for a limited number of faculty families.

## AUXILIARIES

## MARTHA M. BROWN-LOIS H. DANIEL LIBRARY



The MEMORIAL LIBRARY erected in 1927 at a cost of \$100,000 was the first library building for the fifteen-year old institution. In 1912 when the school opened, the library was located in one room of the MAIN or ACADEMIC BUILDING. By the end of the 1916 school year, the library had 1,267 bound volumes and 444 pamphlets, several magazines and daily papers. As the book collection grew additional space was provided in the building. When the library moved into its own beautiful facility with its marble columns, bronze lighting fixtures and white marble trimming in 1927, the book collection had increased to and 75 journals.

The second floor of the new library was devoted exclusively to library services, while the first floor was used for temporary administrative offices. By 1932 the library occupied the major portion of the building with a total seating capacity for one 150 persons. The first floor was devoted to housing reference books, periodicals and government documents. On November 23, 1949 an annexation and renovation of the building at a cost of \$500,000 was completed and officially named the MARTHA M. BROWN MEMORIAL LIBRARY. Modern equipment was provided throughout the T-shaped Georgian Styled building with a seating capacity of 629 persons, adequate work space, and book stacks for housing over 120,000 volumes.

A new library the MARTHA M. BROWN-LOIS H. DANIEL LIBRARY was erected in 1976 and opened for service during the summer of 1977. This present structure has 82,000 square feet of space with special study and research facilities for faculty and graduate students, and a Special Collections Room which houses the University's historical archives, theses, dissertations, and other special materials.



**Brown-Daniel Library**

MARTHA M. BROWN  
1878-1956



Martha M. Brown, an alumnus of Fisk University 1900 class, was one of the faculty members when Tennessee A & I State Normal School opened in 1912. She served the institution for thirty-three years, directing the library from two rooms and a negligible number of volumes to one of the first libraries erected in a Black state college. During the fall of 1945, Mrs. Brown relinquished administrative duties. She continued to serve the University in the position of Library Consultant until her retirement at the end of the summer term August 1951.

LOIS H. DANIEL  
1911-1991



Lois H. Daniel earned the B.S. degree "with high distinction" from Tennessee A & I State College in 1933, the B.S. in LS from Hampton Institute in 1937, and the MA in LS from the University of Chicago in 1945. During her thirty-one tenure, 1945-1976, as Director of the Library, Miss Daniel saw the library holdings grow to include a book collection of 229,302 volumes, subscriptions to 1,588 periodicals, and a microform collection of 4,871 microfilm reels and 3,853 microfiche sheets. One of the accomplishments for which she will long be remembered was the development of the Library Service Program for training school librarians.

## STUDENT UNION BUILDING



The STUDENT UNION BUILDING was erected in 1959 was the first of its kind on campus to be devoted entirely to student activities. Previous student activities had been held in the gymnasium of the MAIN or ACADEMIC BUILDING from 1912 to 1921 in the gymnasium of the MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING 1921-1932; and on the first floor of the RECREATION HALL from 1933 to 1959.

The modern three-story, air-conditioned brick and glass structure contained administrative offices of student personnel organizations, lounges, meeting rooms, a game room, a grill and fountain, the University bookstore and post office. An addition to the Union was completed August 1968 by McKissack and McKissack Architecture Firm at a cost of \$80,250. The building was located on the south campus west of the MARIE BROOKS STRANGE MUSIC HALL and east of the ALGER V. BOSWELL PHYSICS AND MATH BUILDING. On April 23, 1982, Office of Student Affairs held a Dedicatory Ceremony and proclaimed the STUDENT UNION BUILDING, the JOSEPH A. PAYNE STUDENT UNION BUILDING. The ceremony was held in the GENTRY COMPLEX at 2:00 p.m. The building was demolished in 1993.

JOSEPH A. PAYNE  
1916 TO 1976



Dr. Joseph A. Payne came to Tennessee State University in 1958 as the Dean of Students and served in that capacity until 1972, when he was made Vice-President for Student Affairs. In 1975, he became professor of education and devoted himself to full-time research and students. Dr. Payne a warm, good and kind man touched many lives in his long and distinguished career. Against the backdrop of segregation and racism in this country, he inspired black youth to achievement by being and by providing a model of excellence and scholarship. Dr. Payne was a member of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church.

## RECREATION HALL

The RECREATION HALL, formerly the HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING was erected in 1921. Located on the north campus directly west of HANKAL HALL, provided space on the first floor for many type of student and faculty recreations from 1933-1959. From 1960 until it was demolished in 1967, the facility was converted into a MUSIC HALL.

## OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Combined with local funds in November 1935, the federal government allocated \$148,183 through the WPA (Works Progress Administration) to construct: Playground, 20 tennis courts, FIELD HOUSE and STADIUM (completed in 1937); grandstand for track, bleachers for baseball diamond, outdoor swimming pool (completed 1938 behind ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH BUILDING). Artificial lakes stocked with native fishes, frogs and other aquatic animals were create. One lake was available for canoeing and swimming. Facilities in the area was available for picnics and other kinds of entertainment.

## STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING

From 1912 to the academic year 1947-48, the school's hospital rooms were housed in each dormitory. This facility erected Spring 1948 and devoted only to health care for students was a white one story frame structure located on the site of the QUEEN E WASHINGTON HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING stands. The HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING had two wards for the accommodation for six women and six male students; offices for the medical doctor and the dentist and facilities for limited treatment of students. From the beginning the HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING was staffed with a full-time registered nurse. The facility was remodeled in 1961 and demolished in 1967.

## THE QUEEN E. WASHINGTON HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING



Designed by McKissack and McKissack Architecture Firm at a cost of \$500,000, the two-story brick structure was erected in 1967. The facility dedicated and proclaimed THE QUEEN E. WASHINGTON HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING in 1969 is located on the northwest campus at the same site of the first Health Service Building, and has facilities for complete examination and limited treatment for students. It also contains an infirmary, an outpatient department, a clinic/ and two wards for confined students, which accommodates sixteen female and sixteen male students. Located on the second floor is the Counseling Center which has facilities for individual and group counseling.

### QUEEN E. WASHINGTON 19- - 1967



Queen E. Washington was employed by Tennessee A and I State College during the academic year 1945-46. During this academic year, she served as clerk in the physical education department. Immediately following the erection of the STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING in 1947-48, Miss Washington, A registered nurse,



became the Head Nurse and served as the College Nurse and Administrative Assistant to the Director of Student Health Services for twenty-two years. Miss Washington was a native Memphian.

## WILLIAM JASPER HALE FIELD HOUSE AND STADIUM

The WILLIAM JASPER HALE FIELD HOUSE AND STADIUM built in 1931 are located on the north campus at John Merritt Blvd. and 33rd Avenue. The Field House is a stone structure to accommodate the athletes. The Stadium is equipped for night games and has a seating capacity for 20,000. During Homecoming 1953, the University athletic field became W. J. Hale Stadium honoring William Jasper Hale.

## EDWARD S. TEMPLE TRACK



The EDWARD S. TEMPLE TRACK became a reality and dedicated April 8, 1977. The \$700,000, 8 lane, 400 meter track is located near the GENTRY COMPLEX.

## EDWARD S. TEMPLE 1927-



Edward Stanley Temple received the B.S. degree and the M.S. degree in Health and Physical Education from Tennessee State University in 1950 and 1953. Advance study has been done at Pennsylvania State University. He is presently a veteran of 27 years at the University serving as Associate Professor of Sociology and Coach of the Women's track team, the Tigerbelles which he led to international recognition.

Temple served as a coach for three olympic track teams and has coached the winners of 20 olympic medals. He has also served as U. S. Coach of European Tours in 1958, 1960 and 1970; as coach of the U. S. Pan American teams in 1959 and 1975; as a coach in the U.S.A. vs. The People's Republic of China International Meet held in China in 1975; and as coach of the Junior National Pan American team to Venezuela in 1982.

## PHYSICAL FACILITIES

### THE TRADE BUILDING

The TRADE BUILDING erected 1914 and located west of the GENTRY COMPLEX contained the heating plant and the necessary machinery, which were run by two electric motors. By 1918 with a large annex by students in the mechanical department, the building accommodated, in addition to the heating plant, a gymnasium for student activities, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, carpentry, engineering, manual training, painting, printing and shoemaking departments. During World War I, the State Legislature recommended that the institution become a military training school, and this building housed the R.O.T. C. Armory. By 1922 the TRADE BUILDING was called the MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING. With construction of new buildings throughout the campus in 1927, including a heating plant, all heating apparatus was moved to its own facility. This new heating plant was located behind the JANE E. ELLIOTT BUILDING. A new MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING was constructed in 1932 and the old TRADE BUILDING or MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING remained vacated until the Davis' administration when it was repaired and remodeled for use as a warehouse and an automobile repair shop.

### CENTRAL HEATING PLANT



The first CENTRAL HEATING PLANT was erected in 1927. The facility constructed on the southwest part of the campus, at a cost of \$70,000, furnished steam and hot water to all buildings. The TRADE BUILDING erected in 1914 contained the heating plant and the necessary machinery, which were run by two electric motors before this construction.

## THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING



The new heat plant, THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING situated on the northwest campus was erected in 1950. The facility contained a heating plant, laboratories and offices for instruction in stationary engineering. Renovation and expansion of the plant at a cost of \$650,000 by I. C. Thomasson and Associates was done in 1968.

## THE OPERATIONS BUILDING

The OPERATIONS BUILDING erected in 1967 was located on the north campus behind the WILFRED LAWSON AGRICULTURE BUILDING. In addition to housing the Maintenance Department, the Department of Printing, plumbing heating, electricity, auto mechanics, painting was also located in the facility. The building closed in 1988.

## OLD WAREHOUSE

The OLD WAREHOUSE formerly the MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, was formerly the TRADE BUILDING was located near where the GENTRY COMPLEX stands today. After the construction of the NEW MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING in 1932, this structure was vacated until 1943 when the building was repaired and

remodeled for use as a warehouse and an automobile repair shop. The structure was demolished in 1967.

## GENERAL SERVICE COMPLEX

In 1982 Tennessee State University acquired the State of Tennessee property-- The Girl's Preparatory School located on Heiman Street. Housed in the COMPLEX since 1987 are: Purchasing and Business Services, second floor; Safety and Security are on the first floor, north quadrant; and Personnel Office is housed on the first floor.

## CENTRAL RECEIVING BUILDING

This building received all university wide deliveries, and was used also before it closed in 1987 as the Central Store. Central Stores sold supplies to various campus departments.